Punjab during the last three years under this scheme is as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Madhya Pradesh	17.40	2.17	30.89
Punjab	nil	12.00	nil

(e) According to information funished by the Government of Punjab 103 disabled children have benefited under this scheme in Punjab.

Opening up of Primary Schools in Madhya Pradesh

744. SHRI S U R E S H PACHOURI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOP-MEMT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are very few Primary Schools in Madhya Pradesh and the students have to go a long way for getting education ;

(b) whether in the tribal areas the number of Primary Schools are even less ;

(c) whether Government propose to open more primary schools in M.P. ; and

(d) if so, the detils thereof and by when final decision in this regard is likely to be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPTT. OF EDUCATION AND DEPTT. OF CULTURE) (Km. SELJA) : (a) and (b) According to 5th All India Education Survey (1986) conducted by NCERT, 92.92% of rural habitations in Madhya Pradesh had a facility of primary school/ section upto a distance of 1 km. In case of rural habitations, predominantly populated by Scheduled Tribes, '87.42% of habitation s this facility. According to late statistics available of 1992-92, out of 5-65 lakh primary schools in the country, 68,949 were in Madhya Pradesh.

(c) and (d) Central Government docs nt open primary schools nor has it any proposal. It is for the State Government to provide such facilities. They have been advised to work out their requirement, prepare an action plan to provide these facilities at the earliest in unserved habitations and make provision of funds in Annual Plans. Financial asistance under the centrally sponsored scheme for Opening of Non-Formal Centres is also available to them.

Centres for Non-formal education in Madhya Pradesh and Punjab

745. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI :
SHRI IQBAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that non-formal education scheme has not been introduced in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) whether during 1992-93, 2-72 lakh centres had been set up in the country under this scheme ; and

(c) the number of such centres set up in Madhya Pradesh, Punjab during the year 1992-93:'

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPTT. OF EDUCATION & DEPTT. OF CULTURE) Km. (SELJA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) During 1992-93, the Central Government sanctioned central assistance of running 2*38 lakh Non-formal Education (NFE) Central in the country. Out of these.

34,735 Non-formal Education (NFE) centres wers in Madhya Pradesh. The scheme was not in operation in Punjab

Target of Universalisation of elementary education

746. 'SHRI SURESH PACHOURI : Will the Minster of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased te state:

(a) the details of the target set under Universalisation of elementary education ;

(b) how far these targets have oeen achieved so far particularly in Madhya Pradesh ; and

(c) the details of steps taken to streamline and further strengthen the implementation of the programme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPTT. OF EDUCATION AND DEPTT. OF CULTURE) (Km. SELJA) : (a) According to the Revised National Policy on Education (1992) the target is to achieve universalisation of elementary education before we enter the 21st century.

(b) In consultation with the Planning Commission, targets from additional enrolment for elementary education have been laid down. It is proposed to cover 4.37 crore additional children during the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-1997). In the first year of the Plan period, as per statistics available from 17 States and 7 Union Territories, 35.94 lakh additional children were enrolled. In Madhya Pradesh, against the target of additional enrolment of 6 lakh children in 1992-93, 9-78 lakh childien were enrolled,

.' (c) The programme of universalisation of elementary education is being given high priority by providing access to schooling facilities by opening more primary schools and non-formal centres, making teaching learning process or interesting by bringing needed changes in the cu riculum orienting teachers and providing minimum infrastructure like school building and equipment through scheme of Operation Blackboard.

महिला और बाल कल्याण कार्यक्रम

747. **श्री अजीत जोगी :**
चौधरी हरि सिंह :

क्या **मानव संसाधन विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ग) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न महिला और बाल कार्यक्रमों के लिए वर्ष-वार कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश और अन्य राज्यों द्वारा कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई है और इससे कितने व्यक्ति लाभान्वित हुए हैं ;

(ग) क्या ऐसी योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों की उपयोगिता और उनके कार्यनिष्पादन का निर्धारण करने हेतु कोई विश्लेषण किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है।

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में महिला और बाल विकास विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती वासव राजेश्वरी) : (क) और (ख) महिलाओं और बच्चों कल्याणार्थ विभिन्न कार्यक्रम है जिनके अन्तर्गत भारत सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश प्रशासनों को वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। मुख्य कार्यक्रम निम्नानुसार हैं :-

(i) समेकित बाल विकास सेवा योजना (आई०सी०डी०एस०) जिसमें विश्व बैंक से सहायता प्राप्त आई० सी०डी०एस० योजना और आई० सी० डी०एस० प्रशिक्षण शामिल हैं।